

THE "MAN'S STORE."

Official Weather Report—Fair.



Lots of winter ahead, and you'll have plenty of time to get the good of these elegant winter Overcoats and Suits we are selling at half price. Come quick before the best sizes are gone.

\$12.85 Overcoats and Suits... \$6.45
\$15.00 Overcoats and Suits... \$7.50
\$18.50 Overcoats and Suits... \$9.25
\$20.00 Overcoats and Suits... \$10.00
\$25.00 Overcoats and Suits... \$12.50
\$30.00 Overcoats and Suits... \$15.00
\$35.00 Overcoats and Suits... \$17.50

"Money's Worth or Money Back."

D. J. Kaufman,
1005-1007 Pa. Ave.



Wage-Earners, ATTENTION!

You are now earning good wages. Why in the name of common sense will you keep on paying rent when the same monthly amount will in a few years secure a home for yourself while you are living in it?

Come in at once and let us have a heart-to-heart talk on "how to become your own landlord."

North Randle Highlands

Is the place to secure lots on easy terms. Call or phone for automobile.

U.S. REALTY CO.
7th St., La. Ave., and Pa. Ave. N. W.
Fireman's Insurance Bldg.
Phone 1120. 23d St., Randle Highlands.

MELLING & LAW, Agents,
Phone 1120. 23d St., Randle Highlands.

Buy Stationery Now
At Bargain Prices

5 quires Writing Paper and 5 packages Envelopes, worth \$2.00, for \$1.00. 50c up
The Typewriter Ribbon, all colors, for all machines. 30c up
Rubber Erasers, 50c value, for 25c. 25c up
50c Stenographers' Pencils. Extra special price. 25c up

Sale Ends This Week.
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO., INC.
1411 F St. N. W.

ICE SKATES

ALL SIZES.
ALL PRICES.

OUR stock of Ice Skates is complete. Depend on us to have not only the kind, but the size you desire.

Barney & Berry
Ice Skates. 50c up
Skating Sweaters, \$1 up
Hockey and Racing Skates, Shinny Sticks, Skating Toggles, &c.

WALFORD'S
909 Pa. Ave.

C. C. MICHENER,

Of New York.
MASS MEETING
FOR MEN.

BELASCO
THEATER,
Sunday, Feb. 3,
3:15 P. M.

Moving Pictures,
Songs in the Dark,
Marine Band.

SEATS FREE.
FOR MEN.

Q-T KILLS BAD BREATH.

Removes odor of Onions, Tobacco, and all bad breath.

Substitutes no other odor.
It's odorless. The nicest smell is no smell. 5c. By all druggists.

REAL ESTATE MEN

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

A trial will convince you that this assertion is true.

I do positively the best work in the city in EXTERIOR and INTERIOR VIEWS OF BUILDINGS

HENRY A. FARNHAM
Commercial Photographer
936 F St. N. W. Phone 113

MRS. MAY DEFENDED

Husband of Lucien Conen's
Slayer on the Stand.

BELIEVES WIFE AN EPILEPTIC

Pistol with Which Shooting Was Done Bought Shortly Before Tragedy—Mother of Dead Musician Describes Fatal Encounter—Woman on Trial Visibly Affected.

Mrs. Jennie L. May, charged with assaulting Lucien H. Conen with a dangerous weapon, and Mrs. Josephine Conen, mother of the dead man, who was shot by her son at the time he was shot by Mrs. May, faced each other yesterday for the first time since the tragedy, when the taking of testimony in the trial began before Judge Stafford in Criminal Court No. 1.

That Mrs. May is subject to epilepsy, and comes from a family suffering from the same disease, and that at times is unaccountable for her actions, was brought out during the day, together with the fact that the fight for the woman's liberty is to be made along these lines. Mrs. May's counsel also explained that the defendant suffered at times from attacks of intense nervousness.

May Testifies for Wife.

At the morning session Mrs. Conen took the stand and related the details of the shooting of her only son, in Seventh street southeast, in September, 1905. Beatrice May, age fourteen years, daughter of Mrs. May, was also called as a witness. She was called as a witness by the defense, and was questioned by District Attorney Baker when court adjourned until this morning. The government concluded its evidence at the morning session, and announced that the details were all in.

During the afternoon Mr. May stated that he was aware that Mrs. May and Conen were great friends, and he was of the opinion that she was somewhat indiscreet. He had consulted Prof. Santelmann, of the Marine Band, of which both Conen and May were members, several times about the acquaintance between his wife and the man she afterward killed. He had also consulted an attorney about securing a divorce. He said that several times he had been compelled to employ a servant to take to the household duties and look after the children on account of his wife's poor health. At other times, neighbors had been called in when Mrs. May was suffering from one of her nervous spells.

Husband Tells of Pistol.

Several days prior to the shooting Mr. May said he had had trouble with his wife, and that he had gone to a hotel. Mrs. May had told her husband that Conen was insistent upon paying her attention. Conen had informed her that he had a right to come to her house, the witness said.

Later, Mrs. May had informed her husband that Conen had insulted her.

The revolver with which Mrs. May shot Conen was then produced in court. The witness said he had purchased it only a few days previous to the shooting. In fact, he could neither remember the name of the dealer nor the location of the store. Conen was another pistol at home, which was the property of a friend.

"Did you buy this pistol so that Mrs. May could kill Conen?" Attorney Baker asked the witness.

"I did not," he replied.

"May said that some time prior to the shooting he had had a quarrel with Conen. He accused me of being insanely jealous of my wife," said the witness.

May said Conen had promised Prof. Santelmann that he would discontinue his attentions toward Mrs. May.

The question of why Mrs. May bought the revolver was then brought up again. May said he had told her for the protection of his home. Said he had had a firearm in his house since 1895, and that he had not bought it particularly to be used against Conen, or any other person.

Conen was on the stand when court adjourned, at 3 o'clock, until this morning.

Mrs. May Affected by Recital.

When Mrs. Conen, the mother of Lucien, was called, she was the center of attraction, and every eye in the crowded courtroom was turned upon her. She took the stand and dramatically related the shooting of her son by Mrs. May.

Mrs. May sat just back of her attorneys, C. M. Fulton and Gibbs M. Baker. She was dressed in black, with a waist with white facings. She had complete control of herself, and showed no evidence of nervousness. Frequently, however, during the testimony of Mrs. Conen, Mrs. May would lower her head and apparently grieve for her son. She was content to hold her seat for the story of the trial of the mother of the victim, and as the aged woman told of the shooting, tears came into the eyes of the defendant.

Mrs. Conen said that she had first seen Mrs. May at the May home in Chicago in 1903, where she had gone to visit her son, who was living with the family. The witness had gone there from her home in Louisville, Ky.

Mother Tells How Son Was Shot.

"Where was I on the evening of September 27, 1905?" asked Assistant District Attorney Turner, who conducted the case for the prosecution during the morning.

Mrs. Conen was much affected by the question, which had immediately brought to her mind the scene of the shooting and the incidents following as her boy lay on the pavement mortally wounded. She almost choked with emotion, and for a second could not answer.

"I was walking down Seventh street southeast, near our boarding house, with Lucien," she replied.

"What, if anything, happened on that occasion?" asked the attorney.

Mrs. Conen then gave her account of the affair, with her voice quivering and only slightly above a whisper.

"Lucien suddenly cried at the top of his voice and fell forward on his face," she began. "My God, Lucien," cried, "I stooped to raise his body and this woman (pointing to Mrs. May) crept down beside me and pushed a revolver at my son's head again. I grabbed her arm and tried to hold her so she could not shoot him again. Then some one came up and said, 'I will hold her,' and I released her arm and turned around to see what had become of my boy. He was trying to get up, but he said to me: 'Mother, dear, never mind; perhaps it won't be as bad as it seems, after all.'"

Daughter of Accused Testifies.

Beatrice May, Mrs. May's daughter, was one of the witnesses called. She said her mother had been sick at frequent intervals for years and often suffered with headaches. The child gave other testimony, which was brought out to show that Mrs. May was subject to fainting spells or epilepsy.

Dr. H. B. Butts, who treated Conen immediately following the shooting, gave details regarding the wound. Dr. W. M. Gotten, supervising surgeon at the Naval Hospital, was a witness. He said the wound was one necessarily considered fatal as the spinal column had been shattered.

Harry J. Dioni, a witness to the shooting, was also on the stand in the morning.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Congressional Library—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on secular days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and on certain holidays.

Public Library—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summer; holidays, usual hours; Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m.

Executive Mansion—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. United States Treasury—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. State, War and Navy Departments—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (The original Declaration of Independence is in the State Department.)

United States Patent Office—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. United States Pension Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays).

United States Post Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Washington City Post Office—Open all hours. The Dead Letter Office is in the city post-office.

National Botanic Gardens—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Fish Commission—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Army Medical Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays).

Smithsonian Institution—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays).

Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Open 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Washington Monument (555 ft. in height)—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (Elevator does not run after 4:30 p. m.)

Cathedral of St. Matthew—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer. Sundays—1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., except in midsummer. Admission free on Sundays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 25c admission.

Government Printing Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

IN THE SUBURBS.

Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day. United States Soldiers Home—Open 9 a. m. to sunset.

Zoological Park—Open all day. Rock Creek Bridge and Park. Cherry Chase and Kensington.

Navy Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

Southwest Cottage, Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue.

Franklin A. Tolson and Harry J. Burton, both of whom were near by when the shooting happened, gave testimony. Policeman Morgan, of the Fifth precinct station, identified the revolver with which Conen was killed, and it was placed among the other articles of evidence.

In outlining the defense, Attorney Gibbs M. Baker said Mrs. May's mother, her mother-in-law, and the defendant herself were epileptics. He said Mrs. May, on this account and because of her nervousness, frequently did things that were inexplicable. Mr. Baker also said that Conen had tried to get Mrs. May to divorce her husband and leave her children for him.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session Mrs. May was joined by her husband, of the opinion that she was somewhat indiscreet. He had consulted Prof. Santelmann, of the Marine Band, of which both Conen and May were members, several times about the acquaintance between his wife and the man she afterward killed. He had also consulted an attorney about securing a divorce. He said that several times he had been compelled to employ a servant to take to the household duties and look after the children on account of his wife's poor health. At other times, neighbors had been called in when Mrs. May was suffering from one of her nervous spells.

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"HOKEY-POKEY" SAFE

Dr. Woodward Declares Ice Cream Is Not Bad.

DISAGREES WITH DR. WILEY

Health Officer Insists that Confection Shall Produce Proof that Confection So Popular with Children Is Made Under Conditions Not Sanitary—Takes Issue with Department.

Health Officer W. C. Woodward has again taken issue with the representatives of the Bureau of Agriculture, who continue to insist that "hokey-pokey" ice cream is a vile and dangerous menace to the health of Young America in Washington.

Notwithstanding the fact that the department under the supervision of Dr. Harvey H. Wiley, has submitted a report showing some few million bacilli to every spoonful of "hokey-pokey," Dr. Woodward says the department must "show him" that the confection is made amid unsanitary conditions before he will believe there is any but healthy bacilli in the cream.

The last analysis that has caused a disagreement among the scientists was made by George W. Stiles, a bacteriological chemist and submitted to Dr. Wiley. He states in his report that the cream "contains thousands of organisms and shows evidences of uncleanness and lack of proper sanitary conditions attending the production and sale of these products."

"The number of school children, as well as those of younger age, who daily consume these dainties is appalling," said Dr. Stiles. "A conservative estimate cannot be made of the probable harm done to these tender lives by ingesting such filthy stuff. And, again, the possibilities of the transmission of disease by these vendors, either from their own homes or from one neighborhood of children to another through intimate contact with them, is a factor worthy of consideration in connection with this subject."

"Vile," Says Dr. Wiley.

In a letter, under date of October 30, to Acting Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Hays, Dr. Wiley said: "I am quite sure the Commissioners of the District of Columbia would be glad of such evidence as this to stop the sale of the vile confections known as 'hokey-pokey' ice creams. We have found these creams are made among the most insanitary surroundings and out of the most insanitary materials. When these peddling carts are allowed to go in front of our public schools and sell to the children material of this kind, it is no wonder that typhoid fever is on the increase."

The report of Dr. Stiles and the accompanying letter of Dr. Wiley, were forwarded by Secretary Hays to the Commissioners, by whom they were referred to the health officer.

Dr. Woodward submitted the following report to the Commissioners: "Inquiry by this department shows that the manufacture of hokey-pokey has practically, if not completely, ceased for the current season. In order that the Health Department may know the nature and location of the 'most insanitary surroundings,' under which hokey-pokey is manufactured, and the nature of the 'most insanitary materials' used in such manufacture, reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, I recommend that the honorable Secretary of Agriculture be requested to furnish the Commissioners with the evidence which the Bureau of Chemistry has collected."

Millions of Bacilli Found.

"The bacterial findings referred to within have reference to but two samples of hokey-pokey, both collected from the same vendor and at the same time. The average bacteria in one sample is 12,386 and 666, while the average in the other sample is 13,729 and 233. The germs counted in London ice cream has been found by one observer to be from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 per gallon.

One observer found over 4,000 in one cream, a certain number of which were colon bacilli. Other investigators of the germ contents of ice cream have found bacteria as follows: One observer, 10,000,000 to 1,000,000 per c. c., another 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 per c. c., and a third 10,000,000 per c. c.

"I believe that hokey-pokey, like all other foods, should be prepared and sold in a clean manner, and will exert the best endeavors of the department to see that no direct way to disgust be taken that any evidence is contained in the within communication to cause alarm."

"WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D., Health Officer."

Dr. Woodward said yesterday that he had written the Department of Agriculture requesting the names and addresses of those engaged in the manufacture and sale of this ice cream, but the same has not been forthcoming.

SEEKS TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Letters of Administration for Property of D. L. Fullerton Asked.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, of Ringoes, N. J., yesterday made application for letters of administration on the estate of his brother, David L. Fullerton, who died Jan. 9, 1906, aged sixty-eight years.

On January 16 last there was filed in the Probate Court what purported to be the last will and testament of Mr. Fullerton. It was couched in brief terms, merely saying, "having already made provisions for my wife in another paper in case of my decease. I will that my estate, both personal and real, shall go to the others of my legal heirs, and that my brother, Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, shall be the administrator thereof, and be legally recognized as such for the purpose of administration, and that my keys, automobile, books, and deposit box in the Union Trust and Savings Bank, in Washington, be given to him."

Chief Justice Claiborne decided that as this paper was executed when Mr. Fullerton was well, and was not a will, it did not admit to probate. The petition for administration was therefore presented, and it is understood that the widow, Mrs. Fullerton, consents thereto.

The estate consists of property in the American University Park, and in Chattanooga Park, Tenn., valued at \$8,000; and personal property, largely in securities, valued at \$10,000.

An ideal train for Florida, Aiken and Augusta—the Southern's Palm Limited. Excellent Pullman and dining car service; electric lights and all modern conveniences. "A Solid Train of Comfort," leaves Washington 6:15 p. m. week days.

TWO ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Charles Evans and Harry J. O'Donnell Brought Before Court.

Charles Evans and Harry J. O'Donnell, two young men charged with murder in the first degree in connection with the death of Maurice J. Halloran, in February last, were called to trial before a jury in Justice Barnard's court yesterday. The regular panel of jurors was exhausted, and twenty additional talesmen were summoned for this morning.

The indictment alleges that Evans and O'Donnell attempted to rob Halloran. They met him near Twelfth and Ohio avenue about 11 o'clock at night, and Halloran, showing fight, they struck the man over the head with a piece of wood. Halloran was taken to the Emergency Hospital and afterward removed to the Soldiers' Home Hospital, where he died February 11 last. It was established that death was due to three fractures of the skull. Assistant United States District Attorney McNamara and Percival conducted the prosecution, while Attorney Thomas C. Taylor represents the defendants.

FAIRNESS TO GAS COMPANY.

Has It Been Fair in Its Treatment of the Gas Company?

The Board of District Commissioners have made report to the House District Committee on the Madden 75-cent gas bill. They express themselves in favor of a reduction in the price of gas to the lowest possible point consistent with a fair profit to the gaslight company. They are in favor of making that price 75 cents—of that will afford a fair profit to the company. They state that from expressions of citizens at the hearing on the subject before them, they are satisfied this is the general sentiment of the community.

The undersigned asks space to say that there are a few of us who do not agree to this proposition.

It sounds very nice, of course, to say: "We want the gas company to have a fair profit for its commodity. We want to treat it justly."

Why should this community be so tender of the interests of the gas company? How has it treated the consumers of its product for a generation past? Has it treated them fairly and justly, furnishing gas at only a fair and reasonable profit?

Had it done so, the position of the Commissioners and of certain citizens and labor organizations, who "want to be shown," would be approved by every right thinking person.

If the gas company when it found that \$1 gas (to say nothing of the greater prices charged before the reduction to \$1) not only enabled reasonable regular annual dividends of 8 and 10 per cent to be paid its stockholders, but that \$1 gas also accumulated every few years an enormous surplus (which amounted to \$2,000,000 three years ago)—if, I say, when the company was confronted with this situation and before this surplus had accumulated, it had voluntarily reduced its price, instead of resisting all suggestions of reduction and distributing the enormous earnings to its stockholders, then, in that case, the attitude of those who only want 75-cent gas on condition that it will afford a fair profit to the corporation, would be correct, and only in that case.

Why should Congress want to be shown? The owners of this, the most valuable municipal monopoly in the District, have made by the high price exacted for their commodity, not reasonable, but just profits, but outrageous and unreasonable profits.

In view of the premises my position is that this corporation has no rights that Congress is especially bound to respect, and Congress should decree 75-cent gas. If within the next few years it can be made to appear that 75 cents is not a sufficient price to give the stockholders a fair return, the price can be increased.

In the meantime, Congress has already received their enormous dividends and could well afford to furnish their commodity for a few years at a loss.

However, I have no fear that 75 cents will be found an unreasonably low price. Conditions here and at Cincinnati are nearly alike, and that community pays but 75 cents per thousand for gas when used for illuminating purposes and 50 cents per thousand when used for heat or power. I think this community will be satisfied with the rates of 80 and 60 cents respectively, if Congress should decree different rates according to the use to be made. When different rates are charged for the same commodity, two meters are required for each consumer, and for this reason small consumers do not often avail themselves of the lowest rate.

In conclusion, the company cannot be forced in a direct way to disgorge its ill-gotten gains, but Congress can take cognizance of the past and can decree 75-cent gas as an experiment, without waiting to be shown.

W. J. MORRIS.

STAIRS TO BE REPLACED.

Further Improvements Planned for New Police Court Building.

Convinced that the stairs of the new Police Court building are inferior when compared with the general design of the building, Building Inspector Asford yesterday recommended to the Commissioners that the stairs be replaced.

The stairs, he accepted, Mr. Asford states that the present stairs are not spacious enough for the number of people who attend the sessions of the court. Commissioner Biddle approved the recommendation.

Present stairways run up three flights, and are of a uniform width of 3 feet 6 inches. The regulations for public safety in places of public assembly require that the stairways must be 5 feet in width.

WILL OF MARY E. FRANCE.

Property Is to Be Sold and Divided Among Relatives.

The will of Mary E. France, dated May 12, 1905, was filed for probate yesterday. Florence Ida Collamer is named as executrix, and inherits government bonds and stock in the Washington Gaslight Company and cash on deposit in the Washington Loan and Trust Company. The rest of the estate is to be sold by the executrix and divided as follows: One-fourth to her daughter, Florence Ida Collamer, one-fourth to her grandchildren, the children of a daughter of the testatrix, Mrs. Maggie R. Harrington; one-fourth to her daughter, Mrs. M. E. France, a deceased daughter, Mrs. M. E. France, Collamer, Mrs. France died January 18 last.

Pupils to Be Promoted.

The revised list of pupils who are to advance